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NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

APRIL 12, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PACKWOOD, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1024]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, having considered an original bill (S. 1024) to authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The bill authorizes appropriations of $1,292,300,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF) for fiscal year 1984.

BACKGROUND

The NSF is an independent agency, established by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-507). NSF is unique among Federal agencies in that its primary statutory mandate is to support non-biomedical basic research in all fields of science and engineering, through grants and contracts to colleges, universities and other research entities.

The NSF represents only about 3 percent of the approximately $36 billion in Federal support of research and development. However, NSF accounts for about 27 percent of Federal support of basic research performed at colleges and universities. Not only does this money support fundamental research, but it also provides support for graduate and post-doctoral students in the early stages of their careers.

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The NSF is divided into six Directorates: (1) mathematics and physical sciences (MPS); (2) biological, behavorial and social sciences (BBS); (3) astronomical, atmospheric, earth and ocean sciences (AAEO); (4) engineering (ENG); (5) scientific, technological and international affairs (STIA); and (6) progran development and management (PDM).

Of these six, the first four are considered "research" directorates. The fifth, STIA, has been responsible for programs that transcend the disciplines, such as programs for minority and women scientists, international programs and instrumentation. The sixth, PDM, is concerned with internal NSF management. There are numerous programmatic areas within each of the research Directorates and STIA. Each of these programs is reviewed every 3 years by an oversight panel of exernal reviewers. The science and engineering education activities of NSF make up or compose only about 3 percent of the total budget of NSF and are administered through the Office of the Director.

The National Science Board (NSB), the board of directors for NSF, establishes policy for the Foundation. The NSB, the Director, Deputy and four of the six Assistant Directors of NSF are Presidential appointees.

COMMITTEE ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On March 3 and 9, 1983, the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space held hearings on the proposed NSF program and budget for fiscal year 1984. The subcommittee heard testimony which focused on the research and related activities of NSF and on the impact on these activities of the 18 percent budgetary increase proposed by the administration. Witnesses included the Director of the Foundation and the Vice Chairman of the National Science Board, as well as representatives of the academic and industrial research communities, including the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

On March 22, 1983, the Committee ordered to be reported favorably an original bill.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Mathematics and Physical Sciences

The objective of the Mathematics and Physical Sciences (MPS) Directorate is to increase the fundamental understanding of the physical laws that govern the world and the universe that surrounds us. To this end, MPS supports basic research in mathematics, computer sciences, physics, chemistry and materials science.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for this activity is $364,300,000. This sum represents an increase of 21.5 percent above the fiscal year 1983 level of $299,700,000. This substantial increase is intended to revitalize and strengthen academic research by: (1) providing greatly enhanced support for acquisition of research equipment, particularly in the intermediate cost category; (2) increasing the size of awards to provide the resources necessary to conduct high quality research programs; and, (3) providing en-

hanced support for university-based research centers such as the Cornell accelerator and university computer centers, and for university-based research at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences

The objective of the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) Directorate is to increase basic understanding of life forms and life processes. BBS supports individual research projects ranging from studies of fundamental molecules of living organisms to studies of the complex interrelationships between human populations and their institutions.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for BBS is $223,600,000. This sum represents an increase of 17.5 percent above the fiscal year 1983 level of $190,200,000. The requested amount will provide enhanced support for research in plant biology, genetics and neuroscience research and will also support the development of major social science data bases. In addition, emphasis will be placed on acquisition and refurbishing of research instrumentation and on enhancing research opportunities for young scientists.

Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences

The objective of the Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences (AAEO) Directorate is to increase our knowledge of the oceans, atmosphere and the land masses on earth, as well as to enhance our understanding of the physical nature of the universe. AAEO supports individual scientists as well as major research facilities, including the National Center for Atmospheric Research and the National Astronomical Observatories.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for the AAEO activity is $334,900,000. This sum represents an increase of 21.3 percent above the fiscal year 1983 level of $276,100,000. The increase will: (1) provide for a special emphasis in astronomy, including improved instrumentation at universities and national centers, as well as feasibility and design studies on the Very Long Baseline Array telescope; (2) provide increases to improve instrumentation and research support in all subdisciplines of earth and ocean sciences; and (3) enhance support for ocean sciences research, both on crustal studies and in the Deep Sea Drilling Project. (Recently, NSF received the report of a distinguished panel of scientists charged with reviewing all aspects of crustal studies research. Their recommendations will be implemented in the ocean drilling subactivity in fiscal year 1984).

Engineering

The goals of the Engineering (ENG) Directorate are to advance fundamental engineering research, to focus this research in areas relevant to selected national problems, and to strengthen the academic research base of the engineering research community.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for this activity is $123 million. This sum represents an increase of 22 percent over the fiscal year 1983 level of $100,800,000. The proposed increase will allow for larger awards, including: additional funding for equipment; emphasis on innovative research in microelectronics, robotics, biotechnol-

ogy and chemical process technology; and expanded support for young faculty and graduate students.

U.S. Antarctic Program

The U.S. Antarctic Program (USAP) supports the national goals of maintaining the Antarctic Treaty, including fostering cooperative research on regional as well as worldwide problems, protecting the fragile environment, and ensuring the equitable and prudent use of living and non-living resources. In addition to its usual activities, NSF has been responsible for managing and funding the USAP since 1972, and the research program continues to represent the principal expression of U.S. national interest in Antarctica.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for the USAP is $102,100,000. This sum represents an increase of 22.7 percent above the fiscal year 1983 level of $83,200,000. The increase will fund two major capital investment projects: (1) replacement of a vehicle maintenance facility; and (2) initiation of a modernization program on the two oldest Hercules aircraft. In addition, real growth for the Operations Support Program and for research projects is anticipated.

Scientific, Technological and International Affairs

The Scientific, Technological and International Affairs (STIA) directorate is responsible for a variety of activities that cut across the Foundation's research disciplines. Subactivities within STIA encompass programs that link research performers in the academic, industrial and small business communities in cooperative projects, programs that facilitiate international research cooperation, programs that expand opportunities for all segments of the scientific community to participate in and contribute to high quality research, and programs to analyze science and technology policy issues of national importance.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request exemplifies a new approach to the management of these cross-disciplinary programs. The request for STIA for fiscal year 1984 is $36,800,000, a decrease of 16.7 percent below the level for fiscal year 1983. However, according to NSF figures, an estimated additional $22,000,000 within the Foundation's discipline-oriented research activities will bring the effective total of STIA programs, including international cooperative research, undergraduate college research support, and visiting professorships for women, to $58,900,000.

Some budgetary responsibility as well as responsibility for coordination of these programs will remain in STIA. However, decision-making responsibility and primary budgetary support will be provided within the appropriate NSF research programs. Within STIA the authorization will provide increased support for both the Industry/University Cooperative Research Centers Program and the Industry/University Cooperative Research Project program. In addition, support for new research efforts in risk analysis will be provided. In fiscal year 1984, a new subactivity, Research Initiation and Improvement (RII), will be established. RII will combine the programs previously supported under the Coordinated Agency-wide Research Activity, the Intergovernmental and Public Service Science and Technology activity, and Ethics and Values in Science and Technology program.

Program Development and Management

The Program Development and Management Directorate (PDM) provides resources for the effective management of NSF.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request for PDM is $66,000,000. This sum represents an increase of only 1.1 percent. The number of full-time equivalent staff for the Foundation will be reduced from 1,218 in fiscal year 1983 to 1,194 in fiscal year 1984, a decrease of 2.0 percent.

Science and Engineering Education

The education support of the Foundation has as its goal the assurance of a stable flow of talented students into science and engineering. In addition, NSF introduced two new programs in fiscal year 1983 designed to address the critical problems of secondary school instruction in science and mathematics.

The budget request for fiscal year 1984 for the Science and Engineering Education activity is $39 million. This amount includes $19 million for the Graduate Research Fellowship subactivity and $20 million for the Precollege Teacher Improvement in Science and Mathematics subactivity. The request represents an increase of 30 percent over the fiscal year 1983 level of $30 million. Approximately one-half of this increase will be used to increase the size of the stipends and cost-of-education allowances for the graduate fellowships, in an attempt to make these fellowships more competitive. The remaining amount will be used to expand the Presidential Secondary School Science and Mathematics Teaching Improvement program.

Special Foreign Currency

The NSF supports scientific research and related activities in India and Pakistan by using U.S.-owned foreign currencies that have been designated by the Department of the Treasury as excess to normal U.S. Government requirements. The fiscal year 1984 request represents a decrease of 16.6 percent from the fiscal year 1983 level. The number of U.S. scientists participating in the program will be reduced by about one-fifth. Emphasis will continue to be put on cooperative research in a variety of disciplines including food science and computer networking, participation in seminars and workshops and international conferences.

Committee Views

The Committee has authorized funds totalling $1,292,300,000 for NSF for fiscal year 1984. This sum is the same as the level proposed by the administration. The Committee strongly supports this strengthening of the basic research enterprise at the NSF.

Within the programs of the Foundation, the Committee, in general, agrees with both the funding levels and the priorities proposed by the administration. The Committee is particularly pleased to see the increases proposed for certain areas of mathematical and physical sciences, engineering, biological sciences and astronomical sciences. The Committee believes that such increases will enable the Foundation to increase significantly its support of high quality research in these areas, many of which have languished in recent

years for lack of both equipment and research support. However, the Committee believes that the social and behavioral sciences, which did not receive large increases, are also worthy of attention. The Committee believes that social and behavioral sciences will become increasingly important as the Nation grapples with problems associated with the effect of new technologies in the workplace. The Committee urges the NSF to explore areas of scientific opportunity in the social and behavioral sciences to their fullest extent.

The vitality of the Nation's scientific research base is predicated on three critical, interdependent factors: (1) the strength and quality of the human resource pool from which are drawn both current and future scientists and engineers; (2) the quality of the educational system that produces this human resource pool; and (3) the quality and availability of advanced instrumentation for state-of-the-art scientific research.

The Committee believes that the proposed program and budget of the NSF address each of these critical factors.

Within the last few years, there has been an increasing awareness that our educational systems have been unable to cope, for the most part, with the difficulties presented by the increasing technological nature of our society. This has been reflected not only in the lack of students who are both prepared and motivated to pursue advanced careers in science, engineering and mathematics (including education in these fields), but also in the diminishing science, mathematics and technology literacy of the general population. In order to meet the technological challenges of the rest of this century as well as those challenges, as yet unforeseen, of the 21st century, the Nation must develop and utilize the talents of all of its citizens. Moreover, it must ensure that the general citizenry have an understanding and appreciation of mathematics, science, and technology. In this regard, the Committee notes that for years women and minorities have been discouraged, either by real or perceived barriers, from entering the sciences, mathematics and, particularly, engineering. The result is an untapped and wasted reservoir of potential talent. The Committee believes that maximal utilization of this important human resource would aid in solving the problem of a shortage of junior faculty, in addition to providing important role models for the next generation of scientists.

The NSF has attempted to meet the science and engineering personnel problem by focusing on two issues: (1) the inadequate supply of junior science and engineering faculty in universities; and (2) the shortage of secondary school teachers qualified in science and mathematics. The Committee believes that the programs proposed by the Foundation for fiscal year 1984, namely, the Presidential Young Investigator Awards and the Presidential Secondary School Science and Mathematics Improvement program, while modest in size and scope, are certainly encouraging. The Committee urges NSF, as it implements these programs, to pay particular attention to groups now underrepresented in the science and engineering professions, and to provide opportunities for women and monority scientists that will maximize their access and advancement. Such an approach will not only benefit the individuals in these groups,

but will significantly improve the research capacity of the Nation, and, in doing so, benefit society as a whole.

There has been a general consensus in recent years regarding the increasing obsolescence of scientific instrumentation in the Nation's universities and colleges. Moreover, in the last few years, the cost of advanced research instrumentation has increased much faster than the ability of granting agencies, particularly NSF, to pay for such equipment. Acquisition of advanced instrumentation in many scientific fields, particularly chemistry, engineering and astronomy (fields which are highly equipment intensive), has been deferred for many years. The results of this neglect are twofold. The lack of up-to-date, adequate instrumentation has served as a disincentive to young researchers to either enter or remain in academic research. Many have opted for research in better equipped industrial research laboratories. The second result is that a very large infusion of funds will now be required to provide even adequate instrumentation in many universities and colleges.

The Committee applauds the Foundation for including major instrumentation initiatives for a variety of scientific disciplines in its budget for fiscal year 1984. However, while the Committee agrees that the renewed emphasis on research instrumentation throughout the Directorates is important, it urges the Foundation to continue to critically evaluate the need for advanced instrumentation in the context of a total research effort, and to bear in mind that equipment is only as good as the scientists who are trained and available to utilize it to its full potential.

Cooperative research relationships between universities and industries antedate large-scale Federal support of academic research. However, in the last few years, the number of these arrangements has grown substantially, partially fueled by the new technologies developed, for the most part, in universities. The Committee believes that cooperative research between universities and industry provides new and imaginative conduits between basic research and its applications. Moreover, it benefits both partners by establishing links between scientists in each sector that cannot but help to foster innovation. However, the Committee realizes that the industrial investment in academic research represents only a small supplement to the necessary and appropriate support of research by the Federal Government. The Committee believes that the University/Industry Cooperative Research Centers and the University/Industry Cooperative Research Program of the Foundation represent important models for these types of arrangements and the Committee is pleased to see that the fiscal year 1984 budget for NSF will allow expansion of both of these programs.

The Committee is encouraged by the Foundation's attempt to integrate some of its programs, such as the visiting professorships for women and undergraduate college research support, more thoroughly into the research Directorates. However, the Committee is concerned that in the absence of a plan detailing how the funds dedicated to programs such as visiting professorships for women, international cooperative research, and under graduate college research support, will be accounted for in the research Directorates, there is a risk of dilution of effort and emphasis on these programs. The Committee believes that STIA, as the Directorate experienced

in these vital programs, should serve as a continuing resource to coordinate, educate and guide the research Directorates in their implementation of the Foundation's new management plan.

Finally, the new management scheme proposed by NSF with respect to STIA, and the significant increases planned for many of the Directorates, represent a substantial broadening of the responsibilities of the Foundation's discipline-oriented program officers. Yet, in the face of this increased responsibility, the Foundation has proposed reducing the full-time equivalent staff by 2.0 percent. The Committee is concerned that the program staff be sufficient, both in numbers and in proficiency, to address adequately those special programs now coordinated by STIA, and to handle those new responsibilities occasioned by the funding increases.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BUDGET REQUEST AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

[In millions of dollars]

Program	FY 1982 (actual)	FY 1983 (current)	FY 1984 (NSF estimate)	FY 1984 (committee recommendation)
Research and related activities:				
Mathematical and physical sciences	272.8	299.7	364.3	364.3
Engineering	93.3	100.8	123.0	123.0
Biological, behavioral, and social sciences	176.6	190.2	223.6	223.6
Astronomical, atmospheric, Earth and ocean sciences	259.9	276.1	334.9	334.9
U.S. Antractic program	68.5	83.2	102.1	102.1
Scientific technological and international affairs	40.3	44.2	36.8	36.8
Program development and management	63.1	65.3	66.0	66.0
Funding reconciliation	−2.9	2.2	0	0
Subtotal	971.6	1,061.7	1,250.7	1,250.7
Science and engineering education	20.9	30.0	39.0	39.0
Special foreign currency	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.6
Total NSF	995.6	1,093.9	1,292.3	1,292.3

Estimated Costs

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1983.

Hon. Bob Packwood,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for the National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. RIVLIN, *Director*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: Not yet assigned.

2. Bill title: National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, March 22, 1983.

4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes the appropriation of $1,292 million to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for fiscal year 1984. Of this amount, $1,251 million is authorized for research and related activities, $39 million is authorized for science and engineering education programs, and $2.6 million is authorized for the special foreign currency program. Funding levels for certain programs within the research and related activities authorization are also specified.

In addition to these provisions, the bill grants the foundation's director limited authority to transfer funds to other areas, eliminates the requirement that the NSF establish science and engineering resource centers, repeals the section of the NSF Authorization Act of 1978 requiring employee financial disclosures, and repeals the section of the NSF Act of 1950 prohibiting employees from obtaining patents for work performed at the NSF. Section 9 of the bill also establishes rules for appointing and directing special commissions.

The $1,292 million authorized by this bill is identical to the President's 1984 budget request for the NSF. This figure is significantly higher than the amount provided to the agency in 1983, largely as a result of additional funds for physical sciences and engineering research.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Authorization Level	1,292				
Estimated Outlays	657	438	120	77	(1)

[1] Less than $500 thousand.

If outlays from prior year appropriations are included, CBO estimates that 1984 outlays for the NSF programs covered by the bill would total $1,156 million.

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 250.

Basis of Estimate: It was assumed for the purposes of this estimate that all amounts authorized will be appropriated and that the funds will be distributed among individual programs as specified in the bill. The estimated level of outlays is based on historical spending patterns for NSF programs.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.
9. Estimate prepared by: Charles Essick.
10. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Statement

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation:

The bill provides authorization of appropriations to the NSF for fiscal year 1984 and extends for 1 year existing programs supported by NSF. As a practical matter, no new regulations will be promulgated by any program as a result of any direct mandate contained in this legislation.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 1

Cities the title as "National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984".

Section 2

Authorizes a total of $1,289,700,000 in eight categories:

1. Mathematical and Physical Sciences, $364,300,000;
2. Engineering, $123 million;
3. Biological, Behavioral, and Social sciences, $223,600,000;
4. Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences, $334,900,000;
5. Antarctic Research Programs, $102,100,000;
6. Scientific, Technological and International Affairs, $36,800,000;
7. Program Development and Management, $66 million; and
8. Science and Engineering Education, $39 million.

Section 3

Stipulates periods under which appropriations will remain available for obligation.

Section 4

Authorizes discretionary funds of $2,500 for fiscal year 1984 for the Director of NSF.

Section 5

Authorizes more than $2,600,000 for fiscal year 1984 in excess foreign currencies for expenses of the NSF incurred outside the United States.

Section 6

Provides authority for transfer of up to 10 percent of the category amounts authorized in section 2, subject to review and approval by the authorizing committees of the House and Senate.

Section 7

Amends NSF Act of 1950 regarding appointments to and duties of special commissions. Certain housekeeping amendments are provided to existing legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

Section 9 of that Act

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

[Sec. 9. (a) Each special commission established pursuant to section 4(i) shall consist of eleven members appointed by the Board, six of whom shall be eminent scientists and five of whom shall be persons other than scientists. Each special commission shall choose its own chairman and vice chairman.

[(b) It shall be the duty of each such special commission to make a comprehensive survey of research, both public and private, being carried on in its field, and to formulate and recommend to the Foundation at the earliest practicable date an over-all research program in its field.]

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

SEC. 9. (a) Each special commission established under section 4(h) shall be appointed by the Board and shall consist of such members as the Board considers appropriate.

(b) Special commissions may be established to study and make recommendations to the Foundation on issues relating to research and education in science and engineering.

Section 12 of that Act

PATENT RIGHTS

SEC. 12. [(a)] Each contract or other arrangement executed pursuant to this Act which relates to scientific research shall contain provisions governing the disposition of inventions produced thereunder in a manner calculated to protect the public interest and the equities of the individual or organization with which the contract or other arrangement is executed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Foundation to enter into any contractual or other arrangement inconsistent with any provision of law affecting the issuance or use of patents.

[(b) No officer or employee of the Foundation shall acquire, retain, or transfer any rights, under the patent laws of the United States or otherwise, in any invention which he may make or produce in connection with performing his assigned activities and

which is directly related to the subject matter thereof: *Provided, however*, That this subsection shall not be construed to prevent any officer or employee of the Foundation from executing any application for patent on any such invention for the purpose of assigning the same to the Government or its nominee in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Director may establish.]

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1978

Section 6 of that Act

[Sec. 6. (a) The National Science Foundation shall establish a Resource Center for Science and Engineering to be located at an educational institution which—

[(1) enrolls substantial numbers of minority students, students from low-income families, or both;

[(2) is geographically located near one or more population centers of low-income families or minority groups;

[(3) demonstrates a commitment to encouraging and assisting minority students or students from low-income families, or both; and

[(4) has an existing or developing capacity to offer doctoral programs in science and engineering.

[(b) The Center established under this section shall—

(1) support basic research and the acquisition of necessary research facilities and equipment;

[(2) serve as a regional resource in science and engineering for the community which the Center serves; and

[(3) develop joint educational programs with nearby pre-college and undergraduate institutions which enroll a substantial number of minority students or students from low-income families.]

Section 10 of that Act

[Sec. 10. (a)(1) Each officer or employee of the National Science Foundation who performs a decisionmaking function in the handling of any application or proposal for a grant from or contract with the Foundation shall provide a written statement for the record identifying (in accordance with the standards promulgated under subsection (b)) any financial interest or other relevant interest he or she has in the person submitting the application or proposal and any academic affiliation he or she has with that person. If the application or proposal results in an award, the statement shall be made available to the public.

[(2) The Director shall remove or take other appropriate disciplinary action against any employee who knowingly violates the requirements of this subsection.

[(b)(1) Within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall publish—

[(A) proposed standards to implement the requirements of subsection (a), designed to minimize conflicts of interest and to assure that the appropriate files of the Foundation relating to

any grant or contract referred to in such subsection contain a statement of any financial or other relevant interest which any of the officers and employees involved may have in the person or institution applying for or proposing the grant or contract as well as any academic affiliation which any of such officers and employees may have with such person or institution; and

[(B) proposed standards appropriately requiring identification of any conflicts of interest by peer reviewers.

[(2) Within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall promulgate the standards published under paragraph (1), with such modifications as the Director may deem appropriate; and such standards shall take effect upon their promulgation.

(c) [Repealed.]

[(d) If the President issues an Executive order that requires financial disclosure by officers and employees of Federal agencies generally, only so much of this section as relates to peer reviewers and to acaademic affiliation of officers and employees shall remain effective.]

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